



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Plague outbreak at Marseille checked—Cholera in Syria.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information:

According to reports the outbreak of bubonic plague at Marseille appears to have been definitely checked. At the date of the last report, three days ago, all the patients were on the road to recovery and the persons under observation had been discharged from the place of isolation.

Asiatic cholera in Syria.

A report from Constantinople states that asiatic cholera has broken out and prevails extensively at Birejik, on the Euphrates.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, September 11, as follows:

Plague.

France.—In Marseille, according to a report dated September 10⁷ 5 cases of plague have occurred among the employees of a paper factory in the suburb of St. Barnabé.

Egypt.—Between the 29th of August and the 4th of September there were registered in Egypt 6 fresh cases of plague (and 4 deaths), all in Alexandria.

British India.—During the week ended August 22 there were registered in the Bombay presidency 7,464 cases of plague (and 5,181 deaths), of which 110 cases (94 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay.

Hongkong.—During the period from the 12th of July to the 1st of August there were registered in Hongkong 41 cases of plague, of which 26 terminated in death.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the period from the 2d to the 8th of August, there were registered 9 deaths from plague and 9 deaths from cholera.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to official bulletins Nos. 23 and 24, of the 23d and 31st of August, there occurred in Syria 813 cases of cholera (with 728 deaths). Up to the end of August the total number of deaths from cholera in Syria amounted to 3,360.

Death rate of Berlin.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended September 5 amounted, calculated on the year, to 16.9 per thousand of the population, this being somewhat higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 16.1. Of the large German cities only the following showed more favorable figures than Berlin, namely: Hanover, Bremen, Altona, Kassel, Karlsruhe, Charlottenburg (with 13.6), and Schöneberg (with 11.5). In the following towns the death

rate was considerably higher than that of Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cologne, Dresden, Leipsic, Nuremberg, Breslau, Königsberg, and Magdeburg, as well as Paris and Vienna. The death rate of London, on the other hand, was lower than that of Berlin. The number of deaths among children in the first year of life, as compared with the foregoing week, showed a slight decrease. The infant death rate amounted to 7.2 per year and mille, this being lower than that of Hamburg and Munich and only one-half the rate of Leipsic and Nuremberg. Among the causes of death acute intestinal diseases, although showing an important decrease as compared with the foregoing week, were still at the head of the list, the number of deaths therefrom amounting to 168. Cholera came next, claiming 72 victims.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which amounted this week to 37. There were furthermore registered 66 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 3 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 4 deaths from measles, 2 deaths from typhus, and 20 persons died by violence.

GIBRALTAR.

Quarantine against Marseille.

GIBRALTAR, *September 15, 1903.*

The following notice appeared in the Gibraltar Official Gazette of yesterday, the 14th instant:

Board of health notice.

The board of health having received information of the outbreak of plague at Marseille, have declared that port to be an "infected place."

By order:

JOHN C. KING,

Secretary to the Board of Health.

GIBRALTAR, *September 12, 1903.*

R. L. SPRAGUE,

United States Consul.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended September 21, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; one death; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 16	Hispania	22	0	0	0
15	Breakwater.....	34	2	0	5

Breakwater cleared from Puerto Barrios.